

THE TULSA STAR

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The Chamberlain War-Cabinet Bill is no doubt the logical solution of the many problems now confronting the administration and should be passed by congress. "Two heads are better than one."

THE SMALL POX EPIDEMIC

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC is growing worse in Tulsa and unless a check is put to it there is no telling what extent it will reach. The only successful way of combatting any disease is with cleanliness. Clean up your premises and keep them clean if you would avoid the pending danger.

The confab in the United States senate the other day between two of the leading sons of that great body is generally accepted by the thinking public as indicative of a political upheaval further up the creek. To say the least, it was bad taste.

AN UNTHINKING PUBLIC.

We are constantly being flooded with matter and requests sent us by persons from different sections to print and publish such matter at our own expense. These unthinking, though kindly disposed friends, fail to realize that the present high cost of labor and paper puts a financial burden upon this office that makes it utterly impossible for us to print such matter free of charge. Why not always enclose the amount of cash required to print your matter? We solicit news items, and matters of race interests, but have to draw the line on articles boosting individuals and private concerns, which are only of personal aggrandizement. Take warning and whenever you want articles or matter of this nature published, always enclose a sufficient amount of cash to pay the "freight."

"A JIM CROW DEMOCRACY."

"According to reports from Washington, various Democratic Congressmen are dubious about the administration Railroad Bill, because they fear the proposed legislation with the Jim Crow laws of the South." That is about what might have been expected.

"The Democracy of the South is largely a Jim Crow Democracy. Nothing else matters much. To keep the Negro from voting, the Fifteenth Amendment has been nullified. To keep the Negro sober in order that he will work more steadily, the South proposes to fasten prohibition upon the rest of the country. To keep the Negro out of the white man's railroad cars is a subject that would naturally appeal to the average Southerner. It represents the one political principle to which he consistently adheres. If Jim Crowism is menaced in any way by the Administration Railroad Bill, Southern Democracy in Congress can be counted on to join hands with Old Guard Republicans in the North to hold up the measure, whatever effect delay may have on the winning of the war."

"Making the world safe for democracy is not half so important as keeping the South safe for Jim Crowism."—New York World.

JAPAN SPEAKS FOR DARKER RACES IN ASIA.

Japan, the island empire that defeated Russia some years ago, and thereby won recognition as a world power of the first rank, has been in the present war two years longer than the United States. In spite of this fact, no Japanese troops are fighting with the Allies on any of their several fronts, and the great Japanese battle fleet has kept itself far from the submarine activities of North Europe. What is Japan's attitude toward the world war?

To M. Matsuoka, semi-official spokesman for his countrymen and now in this country representing influential Nippon newspapers, we are indebted for a clearing up of this subject. Very frankly M. Matsuoka states why Japan is not doing more for the cause of the allies and shrewdly suggests that there is a field, however, in which his country is eager to serve, even to the limit.

Japan joined the allies in this war primarily to fulfill her part of the agreement in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Japanese people are proud of having done this successfully yet it is hardly advisable to expect them to do more at this time, for they are filled with the same mixture of curiosity, indifference and anxiety that was felt in the United States until very recently. On this point we let M. Matsuoka speak for himself.

"Even yet she fails to see clearly how the issue of the war can be simply democracy against autocracy. She has observed the British treatment of Ireland; she feels the inconsistency between the American defense of democracy and the treatment of the Japanese in California and their exclusion from parts of the British empire. Naturally she questions whether democracy in the minds of Anglo-Saxons may not be, after all, something consciously or unconsciously intended for the occidental peoples. She notices, too, that the democratic Americans who feel sure that they are not imperialistic have built a chain of coaling stations and fortifications across the Pacific culminating in the Philippine Islands."

More than this, continues our Nipponese writer, the sending of Japanese troops to Europe is against the will of the people, besides being physically impossible, because they care to fight only for causes that seem to them to involve the safety of their own land. Japan admires greatly the allied plan for world improvement in spite of its inconsistencies. As she looks around her and sees the fate of the major portion of Asia, she hesitates to co-operate to a greater degree with the allies until she is satisfied that the "victorious Anglo-Saxons will not constitute a menace to us politically or economically."

Finally with Japanese politeness and tact, M. Matsuoka suggests the field in which his country would not hesitate to go the limit for the allies. In effect he states Japan's storehouses and factories are at their disposal and, he trusts, in their straightened circumstances, the allies will not hesitate to buy from Japan. "It will take a great many people to make up your armies and man your ships. There may be a great labor shortage. Very likely some things can be made more economically in Japan, and when your request comes, Japan will respond cheerfully."

So much for the letter of M. Matsuoka. Now what does it all mean? First, that Japan is in the war in name only. Secondly, that Japan is not more interested in the war because she is suspicious of the allied war aims. Thirdly, Japan is anxious to take advantage of the war to build up her merchant marine. Of these three points colored people in the United States will be interested chiefly in the second. Four years of European war have not convinced Japan that the reasons for the struggle are anything else but economic and political. Both the Allies and Germany before the war were attempting to subject Asia. Both were formidable to Japan. If they fell out and fight, it will weaken both and cause them to confine their activities to home territory for a while.

Most interesting, and this is the main point here, the Allies have not convinced Japan of the broad use of this term democracy. England has not used the Irish any milder since the war. America has not made itself an especially happy place for darker peoples since the war. Japan's conclusion is, therefore, that the democracy of the Allies means democracy for white people only.—Ex.

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ation Helped.

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This Nation's Sugar Supply Reduced
to Seventy Per Cent. of Normal.
Java Stocks Unavailable.

Sugar control has saved the Amer-
ican public \$180,000,000, Herbert Hoover,
United States food administrator,
declared the other day.

He pointed out that sugar was sell-
ing for 11 cents a pound last August
and that it would have advanced to 20
cents a pound, with the world short-
age as a stimulus, had not the food
administration secured the co-opera-
tion of the refiners and wholesalers
and fixed a sugar price that today en-
ables housewives to buy sugar at from
8½ to 9 cents a pound.

"Every 1 cent raise in sugar from
September 1 to January 1 means \$18,
000,000 to the American consumer,"
Mr. Hoover said. "Numbers of gen-
tlemen will tell you that 20 cent sugar
would have prevailed and the public
robbed of \$180,000,000 this year if we
had not taken these actions." Later
Mr. Hoover called attention to the fact
that uncontrolled sugar advanced to
35 cents a pound during the Civil War.

France Got Our Sugar.

Today the American public has been
allotted 70 per cent. of its normal sup-
ply. Before the war the average an-
nual household consumption here was
55 pounds a person. In England the
annual consumption during the war is
24 pounds, and in France each person
is allotted a little over one pound a
month.

"In August the French government
found itself unable to maintain even
this ration," Mr. Hoover declared.
"An appeal was made to America.
France needed 100,000 tons. We
agreed to fill this demand and up to
December had shipped 85,420 tons. In
the meantime an appeal was made to
the American public to reduce its sug-
ar consumption, and requests were
made to distributors to supply the
confectionary and sweet drinks trade
with 50 per cent. of normal supply.
This has been generally followed, al-
though such regulations were volun-
tary, as the food administration had
no authority to impose them."

Domestic Price is 8½ to 9 Cents.

Retail grocers throughout the coun-
try are supposed to take a profit of no
more than 50 cents a hundred—half a
cent a pound—on sugar. By reason of
food administration regulations, blind-
ing refiners and wholesalers, the re-
tailer is able today to buy sugar at
from 8 to 8½ cents a pound. This
enables him to sell to the housewife at
8½ to 9 cents a pound.

There have been some violations of
the sugar rulings. Mr. Hoover said
recently: "Sales of sugar from 16 to
20 cents per pound have been reported
and followed up vigorously and stop-
ped and is evidence itself of the prices
at which consumers would have been
molested had we not intervened. We have
forfeited wholesalers' licenses in ag-
gravated cases, and we have issued
warnings to first offenders in a great
many instances through our local ad-
ministrators."

Effect on Military Situation.

American sugar stocks could be fil-
led to normal very soon if ships could
be sent to Java, where 250,000 tons of
sugar is waiting for shipment. But the
shipping situation is so acute that the
nation cannot spare the eleven ships
needed to transport this sugar. It
would take the boats one year to
haul 250,000 tons. In the same time
they could be used for transporting
200,000 soldiers to France.

The food administration believes
that the American public will diminish
its sugar consumption by 10 or 15 per
cent. when it is made clear that such
sugar saving is a patriotic act and
when it is understood that there are
plenty of sweeteners available to take
the place of sugar, such as honey or
corn syrup.

Why Shortage Exists.

The three great sugar producing cen-
ters of the world are Germany, the
West and East Indies. German sugar
is, of course, used at home. The East
Indian sugar is unavailable because of
the ship shortage.

While U boats made big inroads on
the world's shipping, France and Italy
ceased to be self sustaining in sugar
manufacture. England in the mean-
time was cut off from German sugar—
1,400,000 tons a year—because of the
war. The result has been that the al-
lied nations have been forced to turn
to America and the West Indies for
their sugar.

EVOLUTION OF BOXING

By BILLY MCCLAIN

Since boxing has caught the eyes
of the United States government and
is being recognized by the same, the
game has come into the justice that
has been due it so long. Looking back
on the boxing game for the past
twenty-five years, about the be-
ginning of that time, you will find
boxing in a bad standing; looked on
by the highbrows as a very brutal
kind of sport, as the means of a live-
lihood for uncouth low-brows, raf-
fians and bullies. Consequently box-
ing was outlawed from one state to
another until there was hardly a state
in the Union that legalized boxing. Of
course, in those days, as today, the
majority ruled, but the right pre-
vailed, so we had boxing, even if we
had to resort to barns, barges, woods
and the open plains. It was some
sport to see the boxers, promoters
and the fans skipping and dodging
from place to place to hold a bout,
and many times whispering loud of
one place for the benefit of the police
and holding the bout in another place.
Lots of times the cops would drag in
the whole outfit—promoters, boxers
and fans—all that were not lucky
enough to make their escape. Some
of the greatest bouts ever seen were
in those days. They fought for su-
premacy, and not so much for the
money then. Many times the fans
would pass the hat around or chip in
and make up a purse of a few hun-
dred dollars for the boxers, which
was very satisfactory, and lots of
times they realized practically nothing
for their efforts. Along about
that time a few of the highbrows
joined the boxing squad, among them
James J. Corbett, a young bank clerk
of San Francisco, Cal. Peter Jack-
son, a theological student of Aus-
tralia, and J. A. Atherton, a young
college athlete, who resorted to the
ring under an assumed name to re-
plenish the family's fast dwindling
fortune, and Charley Mitchell, a well-
to-do Englishman of the middle class.
Great was the day for boxing when
such men joined the ranks. From then
boxing took a new lease on life, and
slowly but surely began to gain
friends. From the good that was de-
rived and the easy money that was in
the game it served to work both ends
at the same time, so boxing was given
due consideration by the fair-
minded people, who found no fault in
the game so long as it was conducted
on the square. Right here I want to
say that there were a lot of crooks
in the boxing game, both boxers and
promoters, who would not hesitate
for a moment to frame up for a few
hundred dollars. But the friends of
boxing soon eliminated the most of
them, and today it is a rare occasion
to have any such thing happen. One
state after another began to legalize
boxing, from four rounds to the legal
state of Nevada had finished fights. Then
the fan could walk into the boxing
club or fight arena, take him com-
fortable seat and enjoy himself with-
out fear of molestations by the law.
More clean and moral young men
took up boxing as a protection in self-
defense and many art, also the
money there was in it. Consequently
the game produced some great ring-
sters who did credit to the name of
boxing, who lived to uphold a just
sport, and at the same time save their
money. Many a one, after having
passed the age to do justice to the
game, retired wealthy, and today are
living on the shady side of Easy
street—all due to boxing. When the
call to arms was heard the boxers
were among the first to respond to
the colors, so the government bowed
its appreciation by giving commis-
sions as second lieutenants to several
of the leading boxers and putting
them in charge of boxing in various
contingents. So instead of boxing
being looked on as a brutal sport for
rough-necks, bullies and uncouth raf-
fians, it is educational, beneficial and
a necessity, and good enough for the
best in the land.

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TRAINS ARRIVE		
No. 6	8:05 A. M.	From Pawhuska
No. 1	10:15 A. M.	From Muskogee
No. 7	1:45 P. M.	Motor Train from Muskogee
No. 2	3:25 P. M.	From Wichita, Arkansas City and Pawhuska
No. 5	7:35 P. M.	From Muskogee
TRAINS DEPART		
No. 6	8:20 A. M.	For Muskogee
No. 1	10:30 A. M.	For Pawhuska, Arkansas City and Wichita
No. 2	4:00 P. M.	For Muskogee and Fort Smith
No. 5	7:50 P. M.	For Pawhuska
No. 8	8:00 P. M.	Motor Train for Muskogee

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